ARE YOU A ROCKER "FIEND?"

lor, sitting room or boudofr at a reasonable figure? If so, see what superb qualities we offer at \$2 and \$4.75.

An elegant Mahogany or Oak Arm Rocker—cobbler seat \$2.00

those Exquisite Mar-quetry Arra Rockers. \$4.75 Iron Beds, \$3.75.

phia can offer a better fron bed at \$3.75. Springs to match, \$1.50.
Hair Mattress to match, \$5.00.

Wash. B. Williams, 7th&D.

Here's the Kind Of Repair Shop Cyclists Want.

Here's that rovelty in Bleycle Repair Shops

a place equipped with men who know their
business: Anything tools, skill and brains can
do toward remedying bleycle troubles—expect
to have it best done here. Enterprise Cycle Co.,

Jno. Woerner, Mgr., 812-14 14th st. n.w. A Sensation

ENVOYS (Model A), \$33.50. For THIS WEEK ONLY we will sell the WELL-KNOWN STRICTLY HIGH-GRADE ENVOY for \$35.50 regular price and former selling price for the past 10 years, \$75. This is NO FREAK, AS THOUSANDS of WASHINGTON'S BEST RIDERS will testify. We have only a few on hand and can't get any more. So come early if you want

Wheels, 3 hrs, 50e.; all day, 10 hrs, \$1. Your wheel called for, cleaned and deliver-ed, 3 times, 50e. Expert Repairing at moderate prices.

Jones & Burr. 513 9th St. N. W.

CF'97 "CRESCENTS"-\$75, \$50, \$40.

For \$75 '96 CRESCENTS.

Brand-new bi-yeles with 28-inch wheels fitted with '97 seat posts, saddles, handle bars, front and rear sprockets and three—and fully guaranteed for six months by the largest wheel works in the

Western Wheel Works, S.E. co., 9th and H sts. H. S. JONES, Jr., Mgr.

That elusive thing--a Perfect Razor,

razor-making talent in the world. Fit to remove the facial hair of crowned and uncrowned royalty, and unconditionally guaranteed. Kept in shaving condition free-as long as you own it. \$2 its price, but those who use them value them at ten times

that.

66 Walford's, 39 Two Stores, 477 and
909 Pennsylvania ave.

A glove fit suit-only easyas low as \$20-guaranteed of the top-notch order in cloth and making for \$25. And tailored here in Washington, too.

J. H. HARBAN, 1419 N. Y. Ave.



"THAT REMINDS ME " 'Gee Whiz! but this is aw-"Gee Whiz' but this is awful weather we've been having. Pretty hard on folks who
suffer with 'rheumatiz.' I felt
a twinge or two, myself, several days ago. But I stopped
that, Took a little MAGRIDER'S PRIVATE STOCK
WHISKY, and been taking it
ever since. I always take it
when I feel my 'rheumatiz'
coming on."

JOHN H. MAGRUDER.



Housekeepers. here's Flour \$6.25 a

market: \$1.90 a quarter; 80c. an eighth. C. W. BARKER, 1210 F St.N.W. oc27-w.f.m-28



MICHMOND:

ings till 9 o'clock.

Come, Gentlemen, let us consult Tomorrow's business be our theme. As clothing's always been our cult,

Full Dress Suits, now let us sell For Thirty Dollars-this will make Of every man who'll wish-a "swell,"

Suits and Overcoats to order, \$15.50 Money back if dissatisfied. Garments kept in repair one year free of charge. Write for samples and

self-measurement guide. Open even-

Six Little Tailors,

941 Pa. ave. n.w.

Trusses

CADWALLADER OF YALE INJURED

Mile Record for Triplet Wheels Broken.

TO RACE AGAINST TIME

Pennsylvania's foot ball team has won ten games to date. Harvard, seven: Princeton, seven, and Yale, seven. Cornell has won three and tied one: Brown has won three; Carlisle Indians have won none; Amherst has won two and tied one. and Dartmouth and Williams have each won one. While the Pennsylvanians lead. with ten games won and a total of 362 points, they have been scored against and have played more of the weak teams than the others. Princeton has played the weaker teams, except when pitted against Cornell and the Indians, and Harvard and Yale have had the strongest elevens opposed to them. Harvard has won 147 points. Yale 142, and Princeton 241. Harvard has not been scored against, nor has Princeton. Yale was scored against by Brown by 14 points and by the Indians by 9 points, a total of 23. Penn allowed 4 points to be scored against her.

BIG LOSS TO YALE TEAM.

Left Guard Cadwallader Has His Shoulder Broken.

A dispatch from New Haven, Conn., yesterday to the New York Herald says: The worst bit of ill fortune that could possibly befall Yale's foot ball team was announced this morning. In Yale's practice in the rain on the slippery gridiron Cadwallader, the big freshman guard, was injured just before the play ended yesterday. Hefflefinger had been playing opposite Cadwallader in order to give him practice in breaking through the line and in interference.

Last night Cadwallader complained of a painful shoulder. This morning he went to a surgeon, and the latter teld him that his a surgeon, and the latter told him that his shoulder bone was broken. Cadwallader would not believe such was the case, and consulted another surgeon, who told him that his shoulder was badly injured, and that it was doubtful if he could play any more foot ball this season.

The second surgeon, however, contended that the shoulder bone is not broken. Whether the bone is broken or not, the chances are that Cadwallader will not be able to play again this season. The coaches have little hope of his recovery, and Captain Rodgers said this evening that he thought it was very doubtful if Cadwallader could recover in time for the big games.

der could recover in time for the big games. Cadwallader's loss will be more serious Cadwallader's loss will be more serious than that of any other one player would be. In addition to his being a tower of strength in the center of the line, he is the best kicker of goals from touchdowns playing this fall. In all the games that Yale has played he has only missed two. His goal kicking saved Yale from being tied by Brown and added eight points to Yale's score against the Indians. He weighs 240 pounds and has improved rapidly at 240 pounds and has improved rapidly at

GOOD ROADS FOR MARYLAND.

Bills to Be Brought Legislature.

The Maryland Road League and the League of American Wheelmen, Maryland division, have been maturing plans for some time looking toward the improvement of the roads in Maryland. At the next legislature two bills will be offered, and the above referred to organizations will use their combined influence to have them placed upon the statute book.

The first bill advocates the appointment of a state road and highway engineer who be empowered to employ such engineers, clerks and other assistants as the board of public works, upon application, may approve.

duty of the engineer will be to inestigate the condition of the roads in the state and the best means of improving the highways, submitting a report to the gov-ernor at intervals of two years and sug-gesting the best means of improving, con-structing and maintaining the roads, with estimates of costs and expenses. It shall also be the duty of the engineer to advise and assist the county commissioners throughout the state in building and improving roads and constructing bridges and to make all necessary surveys, locations, plans and specifications for such work.

The second bill proposes the establishment of a county board of highways and bridges in each county. This board is the constitute of the county of the county that is the county to the county of the county that is the county to the county of the county that is the county to the county that is the county that is the county that t bridges, in each county. This board is to have general charge of the construction and maintenance of the highways and bridges.

Besides the Road League and the League of American Wheelmen, the plans outlined in the bills are favored by a number of prominent men, and great pressure will be brought to secure the desired legislation.

BASE BALL NOTES.

The Baltimore and All-American base ball tourists played at Emporia, Kan., yesterday before a large crowd, the former winning easily by the score of 18 to 6. Corbett pitched a good game, while Powell was hammered all over the lot, the fielding of the All-Americans being very ragged. Netwithstanding the fact that Johnny

O'Brien considered himself one of the best second basemen in the big league when let out by Mr. Wagner, there does not seem to be much of a demand for Johnny's services so far for next season. Had O'Brien continued his batting streak inaugurated at Louisville, something like .370, his case

at Louisville, something like 370, his case would be entirely different.

A recent letter from J. Earl Wagner, dated Philadelphia, conveys the information that there is absolutely no news to be given out as regards the Senators, and that all the magnates are anxiously waiting for the annual machine, of the leaves ing for the annual meeting of the league in the Quaker city next month. Callahan of the Chicagos has four fielding averages—one as pitcher, one as out-fielder, one as second baseman and one

as short stop.

Manager Mack of Milwaukee is disap-Manager Mack of Milwaukee is disappointed over the loss of Fred. Barnes, drafted by Brooklyn, as he intended to play him at second base next year and place Daly on first. Mack now says he may play first base himself in 1898.

The Pittsburg club is cornering the market on pitchers. In Tannebill, Hastings

ket on pitchers. In Tannebill, Hastings, Gardner and Hughey the club has a quar-

tet of good young twirlers.

Another Priest will enter the college class in base ball. This late recruit—name George—is a freshman at Princeton, and he s expected to be the star twirler of the Baltimoreans are snorting over the way

that the All-Americans are trimming the Maryland tourists, and they say: "They are Orioles by courtesy only." All of which is very true, but it shows that even exhibition talks in the highest state. which is very true, but it shows that even exhibition jolts in the jugular hurt.

It is reported at Chicago that John T. Brush is trying to secure Anson to manage the Cincinnati team, and has offered Uncle Anson \$10,000 a year. It is well known that President Hart wants to get rid of Anson. The report is in circulation that Anson absolutely refused to leave Chicago, although the offer is a tempting one. It was given out in Chicago yesterday that Pittsburg had drafted Adonis Terry from Milwaukee, and in consequence Connie Mack shed a few tears, as with Broncho Jones sold to Cleveland and Barnes drafted by Brooklyn, it makes a severe inroad upon the brewers' pitching department.

According to official figures of the West-

According to official figures of the West-ern League, Milwaukee leads the league in point of attendance during the season just closed. Indianapolis ranks second as a drawing card, St. Paul is third on the list drawing card, St. Paul is third on the list and Columbus comes fourth, beating Detroit out by a few paid admissions.

The pennant does not make the Boston triumvirs lose interest in the pennies. J. C. Morse, the base ball editor of the Boston Herald, remarks: "Allen is three times the player Kelster is, but the latter is less expensive. Too bad a club that has made \$125,000 has to economize."

A radical change was made by the Western League at its recent meeting in Chicago in the disposal of the score card priv-

Work Done by the Leading Foot Ball
Teams.

lieges, J. D. W. King of Chicago being engaged by the magnates to handle the engaged by the magnates to handle the engaged by the league, which will divide the profits of the enterprise at the end of next season. Mr. King will be paid a salary of \$2,500, out of which he will pay his own expenses for soliciting the advertisements in each of the eight cities in the circuit, and under his direction the score cards will be printed and apportioned among the several clubs as apportioned among the several clubs as they may desire. The batting orders will be printed on the grounds of the home teams and the proceeds of the advertising contracts and sales of the cards remitted to President Johnson. It is believed that this plan will give the league a satisfactory income and possibly amount for tory income and possibly amount to sev-eral thousand dollars each season.

UNCONVENTIONAL LEADS.

"Bouvee" Discusses Departure From Whist Book Rules.

From the Boston Transcript. Many cases might be cited where im portant matches were lost practically through violation of the book rule respecting the original lead from hands containing length (regardless of strength in nigh cards) in trumps. The Robinson trophy of the New England Whist Association changed hands last spring after a very close match, in which the result was largely determined by the loss of three tricks on the second deal played, due to a refusal to open six trumps. A similar case occurred in a match between Newton and Boston Duplicate for the American Whist Club trophy, at the recent fall tournament of the New England Whist Association. At two tables the Newton player, holding five small trumps (hearts), two small spades, three small diamonds and the knave and two small clubs, chose the knave of clubs for his original lead. The play cost his team one or more tricks in each case, the Boston Duplicate players opening the trump suit. The day following the match Capt. Kingsbury naturally gave expression to his views on the lead and told the members of his team he hoped a similar lapse of judgment would not occur in the

A different phase of the question are the frequent violations of the rules govern ing the proper lead from a particular rumber of trumps, or from certain stated combinations. The reasons for the variations in the lead from trump suits containing certain high card combinations, as compared with the lead from similar combinations in the lead from similar combinations. pared with the lead from similar combina-tions in plain suits, is easily understood as explained by the text books. While the best lead from ace, king and four small trumps is still disputed, the lead of the ace from seven in suit, and the lead of the fourth best from ace, king and three small, or king, queen and three or four small has been universally accepted as sound. Notwithstanding the fact that players ar perfectly familiar with these rules, the losses occasioned by refusals to act upon this knowledge are surprisingly frequent. Holding an established suit, and no rentry outside of trumps, a player is often justified in his choice of a high card lead, contrary to rule. Usually, however, it is not under these conditions that one see not under these conditions that one see individual judgment thus exercised. In the match for the American Whist League challenge trophy at the sixth congress one of Chicago's most skillful players led the queen of trumps from king, queen and three small, finding his partner with the knave alone, and lost a trick. At the American Whist Club on Saturday last a reliable player lost at least one of the two tricks by which he missed "top" score by leading the queen of trumps from king, queen and four small. There was no especial reason for his wishing the ace out of the way at once, and he knew that the correct lead was the fourth best trump. A peculiar case of justifiable disregard for the rule which extremely survised oppositions. the rule, which extremely surprised oppo-nent, occurred in an important trophy match last spring. The original lead indicated trump strength, and fourth hand, upon winning the trick, led a low trump from ace, king, knave and four small. He found his partner with the lone queen, and as a result prevented the advocate of trump-showing leads from making a trump, although he held the ten and three small. Original leader questioned the soundness of the play and attributed the outcome to luck, but fourth hand volunteered no ex-planation. After realizing two or three heavy losses from individual experiments contrary to rule, players are usually well satisfied to return to first principles.

Banks-Jones Bout Postponed. The twenty-round bout between Tony Banks and Arthur Jones for feather-weight championship of the District, which wa scheduled for last night, was postponed on account of the rain, until a subsequent

Betonica's Brilliant Achievement. SANTA ANNA, Cal., October 27.-Be tonica, a three-year-old pacer, went a mile against time, unpaced, in 2.00%, beating the record made by Searchlight last week of 2.07. Betonica went to the half in 1.05. The last half was made in the remarkable

ime of 1.01%

After Lieut. Wise's Record. Cycler McDonald of Wilmington, Del. will start from this city November 8, and ride a bicycle to New York. He will endeavor to beat the time lately made by Lieutenant H. D. Wise of the army. Lieutenant Wise's time was for the 239½ miles 27 hours 39 minutes.

World's Triplet Record Beaten. The world's triplet record for a mile was lowered from 1.44 to 1.41 by McDuffie Church and Fowler, in the face of a strong wind at Willow Grove, Philadelphia, yes-terday. The previous record was made by Johnson, Martens and Kiser at Detroit, but as the event was not under L A. W. sanction the new time will probably not be recognized.

A Politician's Advice.

From the New York Churchman. One of the fundamental principles of th art of disseminating opinions was happily stated a few days ago by a prominent poll tician while giving advice to young men who want to go into politics. "You needn't go out," he says, "and make speeches and thrill people with eloquence and all that. Just begin right at home Suppose you live in a flat building where there are a dozen families. Well, begin on the man who lives in the flat across the hall from you. Make friends with him and get him to vote as you want him to. Then you have made the beginning of a successful political career. When you have got the man on your floor, go up a flight and tackle the fellow on the next floor. Win him over, and you have two followers. So in, go next door and repeat the program. And so on until you have gained a follow-And so on until you have gained a following throughout a block. . . . That is the only way to lasting success in politics. Speech-making and fine writing may put a man forward for a while, but the man who is a permanent power in politics is the one who began work at home with the man across the hall, and gradually got control of an election district. I have been uniformly successful in politics for thirty-five years. That's the way I reached my present position, and it's the way all the real leaders have taken."

Stung by Cactus Plants.

From the Philadelphia Record. Several men employed about Horticultural Hall in Fairmount Park are nursing very sore heads, and one of them is just sure that he is out of danger from blood poison ing from stings received in handling prickly cactus plants. All summer the tall, slender cacti have stood with soldierly erectness in a bed at the east end of the hall. When frost threatened the head gardener gave orders for their removainto winter quarters, and the men having into winter quarters, and the men having the job went about it without the usual precaution of wearing buckskin gloves. They were stung in many places by the needles that bristled from the stalks, but, as the pain at the time was not great, they kept at the work until all the cacti had been housed. A few hours later their hands began to puff up and soon swelled to ungainly proportions as the poison of the stings took effect. They suffered intensely for several days, and even now, after a week has elapsed, have to use their hands in a very gingerly manner indeed.

The Marietta Sails for Sitka. The gunboat Marietta has sailed from San Francisco for Sitka to relieve the Concord, which will come home to Mare Island to refit for service on the Chinese FEELING OF SECURITY

Hawaii Not Apprehensive of Violent Action by Japan.

RELYING ON THE TIMPTED STATES

Another Meeting of the Anti-Annexationists.

INTERESTS OF NATIVES

special Correspondence of The Evening Star. HONOLULU, October 12, 1897. Some flurry and speculation were excited on the 3d by the arrival of the United States gunboat Wheeling with dispatches for Admiral Miller. Here we had been apprised of nothing immediately menacing to safety, and therefore inferred that something new had come to light at Washington which called for special attention here. Was it from Spain or from Japan or from both together? Some even fancled a possibility that the United States flag might be raised here at once. It was given out the next day that the Wheeling had been sent as a temporary relief to the Philadelphia, until the Baltimore could arrive. The former cruiser sailed for Marc Island a few days later. The reason assigned hardly accounted for the suddenness with which the Wheeling had been dispatched. It now appears that some alarm had been created at Washington by supposedly suspicious Japanese movements reported from Honolulu. No such alarm, if felt here, had transpired to the public as anything serious. We have not been apappreher sive of immediate hostile action of any kind from the form the suppose. of any kind from the Japanese, either from those resident here or from their naval

espect and consideration.

destruction.

Natives Not Competent to Judge.

are fairly competent to form any adequate

judgment. The common natives possess

The interests of the native people demand

he direct and intimate protection of the

dary part in it, by reason of his present lack of the necessary intelligence and force, the same that excludes him from a share in the higher walks of business. Un-

der the monarchy the government was al-ways conducted by able white men. The

ense to adopt the views of able white ad-

tives never really governed after civiliza-

would probably be internal struggles, in which, whoever prevailed, the Hawaiians,

as the weaker among the different races, would inevitably be driven to the wall. Under the government of the United States

all such internal struggles would be pre-vented, and the whites and natives would

dwell together in peace as fellow-citizens, with a truly republican government. Un-

der no other political arrangement will at the pessible to secure equal political rights to the Hawaiians. But this they cannot now be made to see. It must be settled for them

Combating Japanese Immigration.

But without strong and full American cc-

cupation, moreover, no method appears

whereby an overwhelming Japanese immi-

gration can be prevented. In less than

gratton can be prevented. In less than ten years Hawaii would become predominantly Japanese. The intelligence and force of those people, backed by the prestige of Japan, would inevitably seat them in possession of the government of Hawaii, in which not only would the weak native have no place, but under which he would be diriven completely to the well by the terms.

If you want anything, try an ad. in The Star. If anybody has what you wish, you

will get an answer.

It is probably the fact that among the 10,000 Japanese laborers brought here dur-ing the past three years there are considerable numbers who have had some mili-tary training. It is quite possible that some such persons may have been sent here by their government with sinister purpose. In the case of a rising of the Japanese here, perhaps to restore the queen under Japanese control, such trained men might become a formidable element if supplied with arms. supplied with arms. There seems no reason to think that our government possesses any definite hint of such a scheme. It ilso seems quite unlikely that the unquestionable design of Japan to control Ha-wall includes any plan of Japanese insurwan includes any plan of Japanese insur-rection here until her navy is prepared to co-operate, or until such time as the rumerical preponderance of those immi-grants should give them decisive advan-tage. Such intended preponderance has been for the present arrested by our very provoking action in refusing admission to large numbers of immigrants.

large numbers of immigrants. For taking such action to prevent being swamped and smothered by Japanese imswamped and smothered by Japanese immigration, our little government is lying under the severe displeasure of our imperial neighbor, who loftly refuses to admit that we have any rights in the controversy. The general feeling here is, however, that the present protective attitude of the United States in maintaining a good naval force at Hospolulu renders quite improbable any forcible action by a good naval force at Hopolaid lead by quite improbable any forcible action by Japan, either to constrain us or to occupy Japan, either to constrain us or to occupy Japan, either to constrain us or to occupy the group, until such time as she feels well prepared for hostilities with the United States. Such hostilities she will probably long postpone entering upon, At the same time it is impossible to say how deeply Japan may have become impressed with the importance to herself of Hawaii as the key to maritime control in, this hemisphere. "For the Japanese," Count Okuma wrote in the "Far East," "the ocean is the field of activity. To be a factor in the development of the Pacific and the eastern Asia seems to be the destiny of our nation." Japan may think it wise to secure to herself this key of the ocean while the American naval force remains inferior to be.

the rather ignominious failure of their attempted demonstration over a month ago, called another mass meeting last Friday, with better success. There was a fine moon, and some 2,000 people gathered, not more than half of them natives. As in the previous meeting, the native speakers were men of no special influence or prominence, even among their own people, although they managed to impart considerable animation to the affair. The principal speaker was Joseph O. Carter, the same gentleman who at the last moment prevailed on Liliuokalani to accede to Minister Willis' terms of amnesty, instead of insisting on beheading Messrs. Dole & Co. Although a capable business man, and one of high integrity, Mr. Carter is not a practiced orator or advocate. He scarcely made as plausible a show for his bad cause as a more adroit advocate might have done.

Mr. Carter represented that, while independent, Hawaii would pursue her course peacefully and securely, whereas if appeacefully and securely, whereas men of no special influence or prominence, peacefully and securely, whereas if appended to the United States she became liable, in the event of war, to be the the-ater of active and detrimental conflict. He wholly ignored the existing formidable atwholly ignored the existing formidable attitude of Japan, as well as the peculiar central and strategical position of Hawall, which exposes it to be the object of future struggle between the powers. While not imputing to the speaker dishonest intention, such a man can hardly be too strongly reprehended for telling the Hawalians that they can possibly continue secure while independent. Nothing can be plainer than the contrary fact, or than wailans that they can possibly continue secure while independent. Nothing can be plainer than the contrary fact, or than their present imminent peril of being smothered by an overwhelming Japanese immigration. It is cruel for an intelligent leader thus to mislead them. Mr. Carter's next position was that the past advantages of reciprocity would not be insured to us by annexation, as claimed, because the United States tended to enter upon reciprocal arrangements with other countries, as was done to our detriment under the McKinley tariff. He forgot to note that Hawaii would share in whatever protec-

Hawaii would share in whatever protec-tion or bounty would be enjoyed by sugar or other interests in America. ine speaker further deprecated the certain revolutionizing of the whole labor systain revolutionizing of the whole labor sys-tem of the islands as a consequence of an-nexation. By the competition of Ameri-cans the wages of skilled labor and of clerks would be lowered to San Francisco rates. He failed to notice how much such la-bor now suffers from the very active compe-tition of Asiatics, whom appreciation would rates. He falled to notice how much such labor now suffers from the very active competition of Asiatics, whom annexation would keep from being reinforced. Field labor, he alleged, would rise in price, owing to the exclusion of imposted contract laborers; but the truth is that, casing to be compulsory, the free labor will be of better quality, while the mproved price of sugar will enable better wages to be paid. Taxes also, he said, would necessarily be increased, although from Hawail to Nithau the country was already groaning under the increased assessments. The only truth in this is that certain, planters enjoying large dividends have been violently kicking, as rich men are apt to do because the assessors had raised the valuation of their plantations somewhat above the sum of the dividends derived, therefrom. There has been no special groaning among the common people, whose taxes are lighter than in almost all other countries. With the greatly progressive civilization of the islands, some increase of taxestion may be the greatly progressive civilization of the islands, some increase of taxation may be necessary upon properts, but will pay a large return in increased value through better roads and other public haprove-

ments.

Mr. Carter closed with a stirring appeal to stand fast for the national life and independence, and with burning expression of indignation at the outrage of January 17, 1803, when the monarchy was overthrown, and annexation resolved to be sought. It was noticeable that the speaker seemed too honest to repeat the oft-refuted charge that the revolution was effected by the naval forces of the United States, although he claimed, as a native American, to be ashamed of what was then done. Most Americans residing here took active part therein, and are not ashamed of their courage and determination in overthrowing a wanton and unscrupulous monarch and substituting honest government under republican forms.

Want a Vote of Hawaiians Taken. Want a Vote of Hawaiians Taken.

There was read to the meeting a me norial in Hawaiian and English, of thir-

Senate of the United States, protesting RIGHT TO THE MAILS against annexation, for reasons given, and asking that a plebiscite of the voters of Ha-

wail might be taken, to be decisive upon the question. This memorial is to go forward today per Belgic, as a formal expression of the views and feelings of the native people of Hawaii, claiming to be the Hawaiian nation, to take from whom their independence and sovereignty without their consent is held to be robbery and a national outrage. In view of this formal assertion of rights it may be fitting here to refute this claim for a piebiscite, more explicitly than has hitherto been done in this correspondence. The San Francisco Call has become the organ of the anti-annexationists, having been purchased for that purpose by Mr. John D. Spreckels, the business partner of his eminent father, Claus Spreckels, who is so prominent in the ranks of our great enemy, the sugar waii might be taken, to be decisive upon the The Manner in Which "Fraud Orders" Have Been Issued. POSTMASTER GENERAL'S POWERS

Action Taken on Ex-Parte Evidence.

Claus Spreckels, who is so prominent in the ranks of our great enemy, the sugar trust. Late numbers of the Call are loudly beating the drum about the murderous wrong done to the noble Hawaiian nation, in robbing them of their independence and country, by the recent ratification of the treaty of annexation by the Hawaiian senter without employees. MR. TYNER'S OPINION

If there is any one process of the United ate without submitting it to a vote of the States government that can be likened to a In discussing the claims of the native star chamber proceeding it is the manne Hawaiians in the decision of the question of alienating the sovereignty of the is-lands, it should be promised that this weak in which fraud orders, depriving the individual against whom they are directed of a and still wasting race do possess the strong est claims upon the United States for kind right to the use of the mails, have been issued since the law giving the Postmaster considerate and respectful treatment. Toward all whites, and especially toward Americans, the deportment of the Hawaiians has always been exceedingly kind, hospitable and winning. They have habitually leaned upon Americans as instructors, counsellors and protectors. General this authority was enacted by Congress. The practice that has governed in these matters has been for the Postmaster General to issue a fraud order in any case in which, in his opinion, they should be counsellors and protectors. American en-terprise in commerce an agriculture has been unobstructed, and has resulted in issued to prevent fraud, and no provision has ever been made giving the accused pergreat wealth for the whites, and in general well-being for the natives. It is due to these kind and compliant aborigines that their highest interests should be sacred in the eyes of the great nation of whom they are now to become a part. If the highest interests of those concerned son the right of a hearing. Indeed, it has never been necessary even to state the case clearly to the accused person.

The Law in the Case. The law provides that "the Postmaster General may, upon evidence satisfactory to make it necessary to transgress their wrong-ly conceived claims, it should be done with him that any person or company is engaged in conducting any lottery, gift enterprise or scheme for the distribution of money or of any real or personal property by lot, chance or drawing of any kind, or that any person or company is conducting any other scheme devised for obtaining money or property of any kind through the mails by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations or promises," give the necessary instructions to perturate for with Thus premising, it may be said that the very grave question at issue is one upon which comparatively few of the natives ufficient education and character to enable sary instructions to postmasters for with-holding registered or other letters or re-turning them to the writers marked "fraudulent," and may forbid the payment of money orders addressed to persons under the ban of the Post Office Departthem usefully to exercise the voting franchise, providing that the more shiftless and worthless are excluded by a very moderate property or income qualification. But on the question of independence or anomalism that is a superior to be superior t nexation too many factors are involved for the ordinary native's simple mind to take them in at the same time that he is sub-

This provision of law leaves the matter entirely in the discretion of the Postmaster General. It provides for no hearing for the accused person and court decisions have been to the effect that there can be no apject to a misleading sentiment of loyalty to his own people and chiefs, which has long stimulated the impossible cry, "Ha-wall for the Hawaiians!" To commit to such ig iorance the decision of this weighty and vital question is alike fatal to thembeen to the effect that there can be no appeal from this decision. It is easy to see how such great authority might be abused and the power to issue a fraud order become a means of persecution and injustice. Since Mr. Tyner, the assistant attorney general for the Post Office Department, came into office he has made a departure from the ordinary proceeding in these selves and to the public interests. It must be settled for them by the wiser and far-seeing, as is being done. So far from it being justice to let them decide the ques-tion, it would be cruelty and end in their from the ordinary proceeding in these cases. He is the officer who investigates such matters for the information of the Postmaster General, who is the one to sign fraud orders. Speaking to a Star re-porter today, and when asked if he did not United States for one great reason, that if Hawaii continues independent, it will be practically impossible to let them have regard the usual manner of procedure in the issuing of fraud orders as in the nature of a star chamber trial, he replied:

One-Sided Hearings.

an active part in its government. The civilization existing here, now so splendid and progressive, is a foreign one. It must and will be confucted by foreigners. The native Hawdian can only have a secondary part in it by recent "I would not like to use that term con cerning it. Almost all fraud orders that have been issued have been based on ex parte evidence. The great bulk of them have been issued without giving the ac cused party an opportunity to be heard. I have thought that that was improper, because the law provides for the deprivation to the citizen of one of his most sacred natives participating were never anything more than figureheads. As long as the native rulers had the moderation and good rights, that of using the mails, and, while I recognize the importance of purging the visers, government quite satisfactory to the necessities of civilized society and commerce was secured. When Kalakaua and his sister attempted themselves to rule, the whites were necessitated to make revolutions, as in 1887 and 1893. The namails, through the provisions of law, of everything of an obscene or dishonest kind, I have thought that any person against whom complaints are lodged should have as much right to appear and explain his business as any person charged with a activity. To be a factor in the development of the Pacific and the castern Asia seems to be the destiny of our nation."

Japan may think it wise to secure to herself this key of the ocean while the American naval force remains inferior to herown. Your administration is probably wise enough to take nothing for granted as to the moderation of Japanese intentions.

Meeting of Anti-Annexationists.

Meeting of Anti-Annexationists, not satisfied with the rather ignominious failure of their atpendence for Hawaii would mean the en-tire subjugation of the natives by the whites, and the ruling class would prob-ably not long centinue to be as disinter-ested, benevolent and upright a class of men as those now holding the reins. There thought that it was only common fairness to give the accused person an opportunity to answer charges. Many cases that are brought before this office are so palpably fraudulent upon their face, by which I mean the terms and promises of an advertisement or circular, that, in my judgment, they may be condemned without further examination upon the provision of the law which prohibits any circulation through the mail of 'schemes devised for the purthe mail of 'schemes devised for the pur-pose of obtaining money, etc., under false

"During my former term as assistant at-torney general I exercised reasonable cau-tion in most of these cases, but the sub-sequent reflection of four or five years has satisfied me that eyen more than the ex-ercise of ordinary diligence should be observed, and the party himself given the opportunity to defend. I have adopted that plan, and rarely issue a fraud order without notifying the party that he can appear in person or by attorney, or explain his case through a communication, to be subcase through a communication, to be submitted by a certain date. If he comes, in this way we hear him and act accordingly. If he fails to come, we proceed to act in his absence. Such a thing, however, as a pretracted hearing until the case of John Wedderbuin & Company came up, involving a hearing running through several days, was unknown to this office. Hence it follows that that is exceptional, and I certainly hope it may not be repeated in the future. Recently and for three or four months the fraud order which was prepared for the signature of the Postmas. which not only would the weak native have no place, but under which he would be driven completely to the wall by the busy and thrifty Japanese. Thus, by reason of a manifest and imminent peril from without, would independence speedily become ruinous to the native Hawalian.

It is utter folly and blindest stupidity to talk of submitting the question of annexation to a plebiscite of the Hawalian people. If the United States believe it compatible with their own interests to absorb Hawali, which is already so splendidly Americanized, they are also loudly called upon to take under their shelter this feeble but amiable, Hawalian people, who still need that nursing care which Americans have given them for three-quarters of a century.

KAMEHAMEHA. prepared for the signature of the Postmas-ter General has been accompanied with a brief statement of the facts upon which it is based."

"Do you think it would be desirable," Mr.
Tyner was asked by the reporter, "to have
further legislation in regard to the issuance
of fraud orders in order to insure fairness to accused parties?

Legislation Not Deemed Necessary. "I do not think it necessary to change the law. The execution of it with reasonable care is all that is needed. The Postmaster

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regulations or rules of practice for the enforcement of this law, and this he has done so far as the lottery feature of the law is concerned. It does not seem necessary that he should enlarge the regulations so as to include the fraud feature, yet tions so as to include the fraud feature, yet in view of the difficulty of managing the Wedderburn case, and the possibinty that similar cases of equal or less magnitude may hereafter come up it may be well for the Postmaster General to establish such rules. As soon as I can command sufficient leisure to give the subject my own attention, I will probably consult the Postmester General upon this point. There is no danger of commits. this point. There is no danger of commit-ting a gross wrong upon any citizen in the enforcement of this law unless it is done recklessly or carelessly in this office."
"Can the courts take jurisdiction in matters of this kind and compel the Postmaster General to rescind a fraud order?"

asked.
"That is the very question that will probably be considered in connection with the Wedderburn case before the Interior Department. The cases before the two departments are analogous except that so far as this department is concerned the law particularly authorizes the Postmaster General to the content of the case of the content of the case of th eral to deal with these cases according to his own discretion. A case of this char-acter was decided in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by Judge Cox. The Postmaster General had issued a fraud order against Dauphin, then president of the Louisiana Lottery Company, denying him the privileges of the mails under the law referred to. Dauphin brought a suit against the Postmaster General to prevent the exceution of the order. The question of the constitutionality of the act was raised, and the further question as to whether the Postmaster General's order was authorized by the law was considered. Indee Co. deby the law was considered. Judge Cox de-cided that the law was constitutional and that the Postmaster General's order was in conformity with the law, and therefore dismissed the case. A similar decision was rendered by Judge Taft in another case brought before the United States Court of Appeals at Cincinnati. Judge Pardee rendered a similar decision."
"Under this provision of law might not
the Postmaster General exercise the great

power given him very unjustly and to the injury of many citizens?" the reporter

"The act under consideration invests the Postmaster General with unusual power, There are very few, if any, statutes that clothe any executive officer with such authority, and for that reason, in my judgment, it should be executed with the great-est care. On the other hand, if the Post-master Gereral were not clothed with aumaster Gereral were not clothed with au-thority that would enable him to examine into and cure the evils arising from the commission of frauds of this kind, the mails would be loaded with literature con-cerning fraudulent schemes, and the gov-erament in that way would be a party to

A Coin in the Bottle. from the Philadelphia Record.

There have been patented all kinds of chemes devised for the purpose of securing a bottle that cannot be refilled after having once been emptied of its contents. A great deal of fraud is said to be perpetrated by filling the bottle of some standard liquor with an inferior grade, and palming it off as the original bottling. An ingenious Philadelphian proposes to accomplish this by blowing a coin in the body of the glass bottle, and he thinks that this will be tempting enough to induce some one to break the bottle as soon as it has been emptied.

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teen articles addressed to the President and